THE REPUBLICAN

E. PERCY HOWE.

Holly Springs, Jan. 5, 1839.

PRINTING OFFICE REMOVED. The office of the Marshall County Republican & Free Trade Advocate is removed to the south side of the Public Square, in the two story wooden building, built by Mr. E. Curtis.

UNION BANK OF MISSISSIPPI.

Before this institution was created by the Legislature, we believed, and so expressed ourselves, that its creation was not called for by the people, and that the gigantie influence it would be enabled to wield, rendered its creation an event to be deprecated by every Republican. The Representatives of the people, in their wisdom thought differently, and it was created; and although we are in favor of a system of Free Banking, currency of the State, we are free to confess that since no other course can he rationally expect to attain his we have enjoyed the blessings of a shin-plaster currenas we in Mississippi cannot do without a paper currenhave bot to do one of two things-they have got to gentleman would pur choose between the Union Bank and the Banks whose take the responsibilit dishonesty or mismanagement compelled them to sus- as our opinion, that pend the payment of their notes, and who thereby show- BLACKGUARD, where

what we can with our poor abilities for the Union | oer editorial course it is known to all, where and of unquestionable Bank-as a choice of evils. It is certain the old banks | whom redress can be required. have shown thomselves unworthy to be trusted with furnishing a currency for the State. It is no less certain that the little Real Estate Banks have shown that they cannot furnish a sound currency. It is certain that we cannot bare an exclusive metalic currency; and that our citizens having gotten in debt under an his "tallest kind" of snow-accompanied with a little expanded paper currency must have a paper currency of the pure old fashioned Russian cold-and on the at least for a long series of years. These propositions morning of the merry holiday, people's noses, the lee- wown to nine tenths of the people of family. It is seldom that you see the being indisputable, it is the duty of every good citizen the ends of 'em, looked as blue as New York milkto give his support to that scheme most likely to secure which through the aid of pumping "facilities" the is possible to obtain. And without compromitting our principles, without vielding our opinions as to the unconstitutionality of all chartered banks, we shall hereafter, advocate the support of the Mississippi Union Bank, by the farmers and mechanics as the only institation in the State likely to free us from the ruinous operations of shin-plaster banks,

Some of our Whig friends say Congress should pass no law to prohibit the reception by Government of the notes of specie paying banks in paymen of idues to the Government. We demand the Why and Wherefore? The Constitution declares that nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts. and surely the Government should not receive anything but the Constitutional lawful money of the country as money. The Government has done what it ought the Treasury instead of hard dollars; and what has been the consequence! Why, with a Treasury filled to overflowing with PAPER DOLLARS; it was unable love is incurable. When we get acquainted with a love to pay the national creditors'"

ry could not be used as money and they refused to re- are bound to resist the dear idea and be proof and buldeem them, to enable the Government to meet the de- wark against the soft impeachment-it can't be done! mands against it. The Government could not say to is creditors, "you must take the notes of the banks, for our pay"-for two very good reasons, 1st They were not a legal tender, 2d They were depreciated in value. ble to pay its debts, sclely through its dependence ap-Calhoon, McDuffie and others, recommend that here- up their ugly mugs at even the sweetest samples of femi after the Government be prevented by a law of Con- nine loveliness-yet to the credit of our race be it spo gress, from receiving any thing but Gold and Silver in- ken, the great majority of our kind, bow at the shrin to the national Treasury. This plan, if successful, will of "beauty bright." Even Solomon of old-in all hi secure the people's money-and enable the fiscal oper- glory-even the wisest man, the earth ever saw, knelt ations of the people's Government to go on smoothly and without danger of interruption. The Govern- ty of the gentler sex. So far was he captivate to the gentleman is nominated by the Conven- will not suffice to secure them above the ment can always have real money (which cannot defor the real benefit of both parties. We would re- ers of existence. As with the votary of Capid, so with to be a candidate. If the numerous adspectfulty ask our Whig friends if they are willing to the votary of Bacchus. He loves, and loves forever let party prejudice impel them to oppose a measure. He becomes attached to the bowl-and even with which will place the national Treasury aloof from the stronger affection than usually accompanies the wedperiodical fluctuations in the business world? Do you ded to the grave-he unites himself to the "object of his fellow members, and he be the choice of into the Treasury of your country, or good hard gold exclaims and silver; the legal, Constitutional currency-or the promises-to-pay of bankers? Shall Uncle Sam's strong box be filled with the precious metals or worthless shin-plasters! Egamine the Sub-Treasury question aside from the other questions which divide the two great contending political parties of the country. Exsmine it as a proposed national "Experiment," if you wish to call it such-and see if it is the "odious" scheme which interested politicians represent it. Do not let a few hundred hungry, heartless Shylocks and bankers who desire the nation to pay taxes into the Treasury for them to bank upon-make your aversion to Martin Van Buren instrumental in ministering to their detestable capidity, at the cost of the tax-paying millions of your fellow-citizens.

have for shoeing a horse, said a good looking countryman the other day to a black-

" A dollar" was the reply.

" Monstrous !" rejoined the man-" my nag shall wear his hoofs out before I'll the earth as far as the eye could see, (and a good tors in convention, which rightfully besame economist paying 15 dollars for al pair of boots! He was willing to pay approach and the arrival of the day big with the face of nothing—the triumph of the glorious the merchant a clear profit of S or 10 hens eggs and fat turkeys; and from morning until night cause as every thing. But we have no dollars on a pair of boots-but he could'nt egg-nog, wit, sentiment and snow-balls, fun and frolie, the to speak of the letter and its writer dollars on a pair of boots—but he could'nt made the glowing hours fleet unheededly away. And pay the mechanic a mere equivalent for when still evening came,—"there was a soul of revelhis hard labour.

"Justice, tho' of a lame foot, eventually overtakes the guilty." We have just received information of the capture of Rus- Per invitation, we dropped into the law office of our distinguished lumself as a sterling friend sel, one of the prisoners that broke from whole-souled neighbors, Mesers. Issaes & Dannas to democracy, and who is well known North jail a few days since, and we hope to hear who furnished forth in rich and smple order all sorts of the apprehension of his comrade soon, of the good this good this world to their numerous friends as his pursuers are on his track which is of genuine wit, and the singing of several choice songs -without regard to the place where he eats

used race of bipeds. If they labor in their responsible vocation, ever so honestly, candidly, and fairly, they cannot at all times escape calumny. There are human our labors in the profession, given offence the class and consequently have been as s the object of their assailment-and fremently, when we have heard of their sinister attacks is and motives, we have had the deep mortifiation to feel-and keeply too-THE UTMOST AND MOST UNFEIGNED CONTEMPT for them and their behind-the-back efforts to injure us in the estimation of the community, and thereby impair our influence and usefulness. It is the duty of every eitizen liand opposed to the whole system of chartered rights | ror, wilful or unintentional, to meet us face to face, and | ceived and shall be published. under which the Bank holds its power of making the require explanation or correction of such error By object. We have never made a statement in our cy, that is to say suffered the thousand ills which are paper we were not conscientiously satisfied was TRUE the effects necessarily consequent upon the existence of TO THE LETTER, JUST, CALLED FOR, RIGHT AND PROPER a currency of paper depreciated in value one half of We have never penned a line under the influence of its nominal value, we have come to the conclusion, that, feelings of malice or enmity towards those men and things we have considered it our duty to write againstoy, at least until the people are out of debt-that as a and we have thought, that, if through misin mation choice of evils, the Union Bank should be supported | we at any time erred in our assertions, facts or concluin preference to the worthless and characterless con- sions, that aextremen, liable to be injured by our stateeerns which have flooded the State with their trush .- ments, would do us the justice to respect our motives, After mature deliberation, we have come to the con- and promptly give us an opportunity to correct an crclusion that the farmers and mechanics of the State, rer or retract a misstatement. We still think that no ther course; and we will her and of giving it SPOR BACK-BURG welf wronged by ed themselves incapable of furnishing a sound curren- editor, will content it uself with a less dignified, fair ey. To their suspension of specie payments the peo-ple are indebted for the upspringing of the scores of nor a proper sense of self-respect will permit us to go banks, by the depreciation of whose out of the even tenor of our way to bandy words or nics have suffered so much. blows with one who meanly adopts a covert course of Gwin is by far the most ught to be-shall we sustain assailment, despicable as it is impotent-we cannot date for the U. S. Senate. We ught the heaviest calamities but feel and indulge, the inclination to say, that the ty or mismanegement, or fool who thinks so meanly of us as to attempt by such nt of a State Bank based on a despicable course of operations to intimidate us from that he has or trial, and make it the he "track" we have marked out as our editorial courses party, is tate of a gang of as heart- will get nothing for his labor but our publicly express-Jews as ever sold their ed scoux and contempt. Our name is at the head of ammon. For one, we shall do the paper, and if we wrong any man or corporation, in

> CHRISTMAS. "Let the wind whistle as it will

On Christmas eve. old Winter gave us a specimen of who was holding on his nasal ornament with both hands and blowing off steam through his fingers. We set him down to be a steam locomotive, of the high pressurvise a Steamer of the toping order to keep a bright eye on the "safety valve," and take care of his boiler, than it is to caution the captain of a "bully" steamboat, against "putting on too much steam." When a man gets to loving the "crittur" right hard, you can't get him "out of the notion" of draming, and draming, and draming rib wear the breeches can get rid of the hetticoat fever! an hour after be as drunk as a lord. After all that has been said by temperance philosophers to the effect that rum-drinking is a remediable disorder we cannot divest our mind of the impression that intemperance like ly angel-without-wings, we love her with all our hear When the banks responded, they almost brought the and all our soul and all our mind-and we can't help it; Government to a stand-still-their notes in the Treasu- Stoics and books may preach up the doctrine that we

O 'tis love ! 'tis love ! Tthat rules us all completely O 'tis love! 'tis love!

Commands, and we obey !" love them-hecause we can't helb it!" And, thouse there are crusty'old codgers, with hearts like the blue nent, the Presi- flint or the nether mill-stone, (God knows what they in the bowers of the fair of earth and owned the regali angels of our earth that-but we refer our readers to ious alliance of Banks and his devotion to, and adoration of beauty, and return want the mere notes of a thousand corporations paid love-forever! The fond lover of female lovelines

"I know not, I care not if guile's in thy heart, I know that I love thee, whatever thou art.' While the impassioned soliloguy of the toper over his

"I know, but I care not that death from it flows, So my dear Christmas friends, you will agree with me

> Voman and wine Are the fevers of mankind--

and that as long as the world lasts there will be me who die of love or liquor-unless indeed our lawgivers not within the prospect of expectation -- as even legisla QUEER ECONCMY .- What do you legislators earry their penchant for dram-attic exhibi- appointed to nominate candidates-He is tions to such a pitch as to compel their constituents to

standing the inclemency of the weather, and in spite of cupy that vantage-ground before the eleca fall of snow nearly six feet in depth which covered give it." Presently after we saw the deatherther, we suppose,) our citizens turned out and longs to " an older" if not " a better solcelebrated the occasion with much epirit and excet- dier." He values his own elevation as lent humor. The firing of great guns announced the

"Night is the time for fun When old folks are abed,"

in fine syle, a few good stories, be.-the evening wa his bread and butter.

delightfully spent, by all the clever fellows in town, The members of the editorial profession are a much | "except six" -we say "except six," because it is to be ing; that is to say; were exchanging those delicate court. esies and words of b-mied breath which lead almost invariably to matrimonial felicities! Ahem! At a reasonable hour we infer; we can't swear positively to that fact however, the good citizens of Holly Springs, one and all, retired to their respective homes, well pleased with the festivities of the day. Wishing all our friends may enjoy many an equally pleasant holiday; that all the single ones may get married, and do their best to obey the scriptural command, "multiply and replenish" the earth; and that all the old bachelors and maids may repent and turn from the error of their ways or he ridden up Salt River on a rail-before next of our country, form one of the strongest no Republic can long exist. Some of the large amount of species Christmas-we now close our Christmas discourse-

Many editorial articles and several com- in their defence in times of danger. ofunications have necessarily been laid able to be injured in purss or reputation by our editorial over till next week. Our friend at Mount statements if he has truth on his side, and we are in er- Pleasant is informed that his favor is re- citizens, who, with the agriculturist have

GWIN'S LETTER. The Pontotoc Intelligencer insists non-producers would soon find that there trenuously that the democratic party are other means required to "develope should support Mr. Williams, one of the the resources" of the nation than banks candidates for the Senate, on the sole Yet, though every tyro in political ecoround that he is a citizen of the North- nomy knows that the agricultural and me that "trifling circumstance," suffi- sustain the national prosperity-it is but a well known, able, devoted, and popu- are the non-producers. The merchant lar member of the democratic party could makes his thousands by a single importaunite the suffrages of the Democratic tion-the retail dealer by peddling out a State Rights electors, in that Wm. M. few stocks of goods does the same—the preference this gentleman on the people. staunch, the individual wh for the office. get the most nent of Mr. Williams have in the appor by our disterning and patriotic Execu- wages barely supporting existence; and tive, ample guaranty that he is worthy to while the non-producer is realizing a for occupy the station of Senator; but we of the United States, for the flimsy merit dressing their household in costly gar of residing in North Mississippi. We ments, and sending their offspring to coledged claims, and withdraw from the can: it so? Why do the busy bees of the has yet to distinguish himself, and to wealth, yet allow the drones to monopo-State he tesides.

entirely leared for Mr. Williams by the test against any misconstruction of the language of the letter. Dr. Gwin will vention. If Mr. Williams or any other tion. Dr Gwin will zealously sustain the nominee The letter ought not to be considered a formal refusal by the writer mirers of WILLIAM M. GWIN in the convention should present his claims to their a majority of them, (which I donbt not will be the case) he will yield to the popular wish, and accept the nomination.

The letter of Dr. Gwin is characteristic of its generous and high-minded author, it is another proof of his devotion to the democratic cause-and it furnishes a bright examplar, which some of the aspirants of our party would profit by, to patern after. He is not the man, to atbanish the latter from the earth. That however, stands tempt at a juncture like the present to thrust himself before the public eye, in advance of the meeting of the Convention not so anxious for " the empty chair," in the Senate, as to seek to forestall the ac-But we interpled when we commenced to briefly no. tion of the people's representatives-He tice "Christinas times" here in Marshall. Notwith- does not, by his friends, endeavor to ocas we could wish-but must close here, cili and expressing our hope and full conviction that the Convention will select as their candidate for the Senate, a man who has and South, in preference to any man who and what with the noble cheer presented frequent sallies has yet to distinguish himself in the party,

MECHANICS.

useful than the mechanic—and few class- ucation, which is equivalent to a fortune. which is so essential in the lattings es of men have brighter hopes of honor and prosperity than the young artizans of our country. If idle and dissipated, they must be expect to be regarded as worth- less. The liberties of this country canless beings and degraded outcasts by not long endure, if the non-producers are restoration of business the ender some, and by others with pity and commisseration. If, on the other hand, they are industrious, honest and frugal, they will be honored and respected by the community. The intelligent mechanics bulwarks of our free institutions, and we are proud say, are always found raliving

Manchester Gazette. The above is a just tribute to a class of made our country all it is-great, pros-UNITED STATES SENATOR-DR perous and happy. Take from the country its farmers and mechanics, and the part of the State. We, not believ- chanic classes, are the main pillars which t to render the gentlemen popular fact that they are less rewarded for their the electors; and entertaining the labors to enhance the comforts of society hion that, at this particular crisis, none and increase the common wealth, than their condition. lawyer, doctor, and the tavern keeper, after a few years toil in their respective fact professions are beyond the reach of want genjoyed the respect of the -have made enough to support their fahatically WELL:RN IN to milies in good style, send their children stinguished hims as a to school, and give them a fair start in going democra and is the world. But it is far different with can mechanics, generally. They toil for the Ve beggarly stipend of two or three dollars (oftener for less) per day, for years-their tune without labor, the mechanic is drudgcannot believe that a man who is un: ing for a mere subsistence for himself and the State, can be elected to the Senate producers of wealth living in fine houses, can't agree with our Pontotoc friend tha lege. They produce the wealth and let a long and well:tried member of the par: | the non-producers enjoy it. Such is the ty should waive his generally acknowl: fact-it cannot be denied. And why is vass, to give place to an aspirant who great hive of community, produce the make hinself popular with his party, lize all but a miserable moiety of it. merely brooth because that aspirant That is a question which every producer it, any more than a hen-pecked husband who lets his happens to reside in this portion of the is interested in having answered. The State. The democratic family in Missis fault is "not in their stars but in themsippi should not let mere geographica | selves," that others reap the most part of lines divide them on political questions, the wealth they create. They submit to They should be ever ready to honor a the injustice, needlessly. They can if generousand worthy and talented fellow they will it, turn the tables upon the citizen, is matter in what portion of the drones. They have but to associate themselves together, and resolve that Our ale friend of the Intelligencer, they will not work but for ample remuseems to consider the way to the Senate neration for their labor. Let them form societies-establish a scale of prices, and noble letter of Dr. Gwin. He seems to bind themselves to support each other considerit a full and final resignation by in the demand for a liberal portion of the the magnanimous writer. We under- wealth they create. They have but to do stand it lifferently. Dr. Gwin is "not a this, and they will secure their just rights candidat now in opposition to Mr. Wil- and due standing in society. There is liams, no will he become a candidate in nothing in the nature of things-nothing opposition to that gentlernen." We pro- in the laws and institutions of the country to prevent their demanding and obtaining a fair equivalent for their labor. be a canlidate if nominated by the Con- If three dollars per day will not secure them the comforts of life-if that sum reach of want--amply supply them and theirs with all the comforts of life-edu cate their children, and enable them to build up a competency for old age-why they should calculate the rates of living and charge 5 dollars, or more, if necessary, for their labor. The fault or weakness of mechanics is, they don't charge half enough for their services. No merchant in these times, and with such a currency as we have, would be satisfied with making less than 50 or a 100 dollars a day, yet our mechanics willingly see the merchant make that sum, but dig on at

> ply paid,-the producers do not "begin" to get paid for their services. The merchant, the doctor, lawyer,ic has undoubtedly the right to do like- lars; by an issue of treasury notes the lutely necessary lindustry, that they do

hard labor themselves for merchants and

speculators, at 2 or 3 dollars per day.

In this way it is that THE FEW grow

The non-producers take care to get am-

country are not remunerated for their deem them with specie; by these measthe exercise of rights country are hould not be content ures, aided by the fovorable action of and have never doubted them. with a mere subsistence in exchange for their labor, they should linsist on having the community, we have witnessed an Government they present a fair proportion of the wealth they cree early resumption of specie payments in merely as state institutions. ate. It is doing injustice to their off-spring, to be content with a salary suffi-ted States. This result has been alike ments, they may be used a mental cient only to cover their expenses from salutary to the true interests of agriculyear to year. The non-producers take ture, commerce and manufactures; to the

care to place thenselves in good circum- public morals, respect for the land There is perhaps no class of men more stances—and to give their children an ed. that confidence between which is so essential The producers of the national wealth should be satisfied with doing nothing of 1814 and that of 1837 is most as allowed to monopolise for their offspring all the wealth and intelligence-without something near an equal distribution of suspension by the receipt of inwealth and intelligence amonghts citizens paper; and the advantages de venal and corrupt politicians in the North nursed in the lap of indolence and luxu- of the Government in such a conry, have had the unblushing insolence to can the comparison fail to terms declare that the "hugh pawee" farmer, impression that a national hank a had no business in the hall of legislation; ary in such emergencies. Not misand a notorious blue-light editor, one of the federal leaders in New York but a few ly restored than when it existed a weeks ago in his paper aristocratically de- showing that private capital, east nounced the " intermarrying of mechan- and prudence, are fully adequate ics with the daughters of our wealthy cir ends. On all these points, even tizens" as degrading-thus showing that seems to have confirmed the view the germs of an aristocracy are dist been saved the mortification of sen closing already in this free land which but distresses of the community, he sa for the farmers and mechanics who fought time seized on to fasten upon them and bled on the red plains of the revolu so dangerous an institution and tion, would still have been the theatre of British tyranny and oppression. It is rious effects of a continued high time the producers of the national that disturbing subject. The

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The sickness of our hands, together with the want of paper of the usual size contractions; its disposition to comof our sheet, forbids us the gratification ic and embarrassment, for the reof presenting to our readers the entire of its own designs; its interference message of the President. Below are the reflections of one of our correspond- cal institutions of the operation ents, upon reading that able document, Government itself. What wise which meet our hearty concurrence and respects, but apprehension or approbation:

To the Editor of the Republican:

I cannot refrain from an expression of we have passed, concluthe gratification and pride with which I read the late able message of the President-feelings of pride and pleasure excited by no similar document since the to be conferred by the American days of the "Father of his Country."

I hesitate not in advancing the opinion, that, for comprehensiveness of views, elegant simplicity of style, a candid and lucid exposition of our Foreign and Domestic relations, as well as for the sound, are at variant ness of the political tenets, it is equalled by few and excelled by none of its prececessors. Of the bold and decisive views of the President on the all-absorbing and leading question of the day, I can only say, they need no encomium. Sorich in thought, so dignified in style, so replete with patriotic zeal, as to command for themselves the admiration, if not even the assent of those misguidedones, who have heretofore beheld this great measure of "Deliverance," only through the distorted medium of its nisrepresentators-they are worthy of being written with a diamond upon the tablet of our memories, and instilled into the minds of our youth, as the good old doctrines of genuine Democracy.

From the message it seems, our Fereign relations are, with a single and trivial exception, in a more auspices attitude than last year.

The operation of the Independent Treasury, has not only, by the issuing of Treasury notes, enabled the Banks in most parts of the Union to resume specie payments, and in consequence thereof have in a great measure alleviated the distress of the Merchants, by extending to them indulgence on their bonds, and thus given a new and resh vigor to commerce and trade in our Eastern Cities: the beneficial influence of which we of the South are beginning to feel.

In view of the revival of business, from the xetreme embarrassment, produced by the excessive issues of bank paper, achiele engendered a spirit of speculation and the nature of our extravagance hitherto unparalelled, from which through the wise action of the Federal government, the country is hapily though slowly recovering; the message

"The agency of the Government, in producing these results, has been as effi- tions. On this interesting and cient as its powers and means permitted. tant question the message a means wealthy, and the MANY keep poor. By withholding from the States the depo- sive and bold. It says: site of the fourth instalment, and leaving several mellions at long credits with the banks, principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it; and at the same time aiding the each has the right to fix the rates at which banks, and commercial communities in their sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dolwise-and it is because mechanics do not Government can easily meet the conset a high value enough upon their abso- sequences of their indulgences; but affording at the same time, facilities for remitnot get rich in a few years, like merchants lawyers and doctors.

ding at the same and exchange; and by steadily declining to employ, as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the of their occasional mismand. The agriculturists and artisans of this notes of all banks, which refused to rever wished to see them? some of the banks, and by the the support and co-operation of a large portion of properly managed in promise

dard of value, instead of sec to the country previous to live a valuable illustration of the true specie payments resumed without but exchanges have also been more tofore submitted to Congress. If also hope that the business of jall will bereafter be relieved from to wealth, were adopting measures to better fluence of a national bank, in me derangement in the exchange a country, or in compelling the rem of spicie payments, is now not be rent than its tendency to increase in ate speculation by sublen expansi politics, and its far greater power is han for good, either in regard to ed, now stands confirmed to experience. The scenes times little our commerce, accommerce, ant on its power-a power, I trest upon their government, and still is of individuals not responsible a The President takes the trivile

in treating this great and gainst a properly regulated syste gitimate sphere,-that of

After a most graphical delist the evils which have flown from bined influence of and grivileged orders must ive in a greater or less degree i damental principle of our I'm

policy of employing banks 15 this subject, opinions with casions expressed. Though a posed to their creation in the clusive privileges, and as a sual public policy and the general